

# Abbeville Press and Banner

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## COUNTY TEACHERS MEET SATURDAY

Form An Association For Betterment of Schools—Prof. Gunter Makes Address—Abbeville Behind in School Methods

The teachers of Abbeville county met Saturday afternoon in the court house and organized the Abbeville County Teachers Association. Practically all of the teachers in the city schools were present and the county, as a whole, was fairly well represented, although the chairman, Major Fulp, had received letters from several teachers saying that they were still under quarantine on account of influenza and would be unable to attend the meeting Saturday.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock and after a few preliminary remarks by Major Fulp, who together with county superintendent W. J. Evans had called the meeting, the business of organizing was begun. The following officers for the first year were elected; President, J. D. Fulp, of the Abbeville schools; vice president, Mrs. J. R. McWhite, of the Cold Spring school; secretary, Miss Annie Gantt, of the Abbeville schools; treasurer, Miss Allie Evans, of the Sharon school. The following were elected members of the executive committee: Supt. W. J. Evans, J. M. Daniel, Miss May Robertson, Miss Frances Wideman and L. C. Griffin. The president will appoint this week a committee to draw up a constitution and by laws to be submitted to the next meeting.

After the conclusion of the business meeting the teachers were given a real treat in the excellent address made by them by Mr. Lueco Gunter, state supervisor of rural schools, who has recently been elected to head the department of education at Furman University. Mr. Gunter was known personally to most of the teachers present and his talk was thoroughly direct to them and perfectly logical and free from high flights of oratory. He discussed the ground swelling of unrest among members of the teaching profession over the country today; of the need for organization, professional, not as the labor unions organize; of the deficiencies existing in this county in many school districts; and of the need of double session day, with a year added to the present time devoted to the graded school proper. Mr. Gunter emphasized the fact that South Carolina schools are attempting to do in seven years what practically all of the other states are requiring eight years to accomplish. He lays the fault of improperly or rather insufficiently prepared high school and college students to the haste with which they are rushed through elementary grades from the fourth to the seventh.

Mr. Gunter was very outspoken in his statements regarding Abbeville county's backwardness in educational lines. He gave figures to prove his every statement. In substance he said that it was nothing short of disgrace that the people did not demand their legislators to place the office of county superintendent upon high plane. It was preposterous to imagine that the country schools of Abbeville would ever be among the best when the county superintendent had to spend his time making a living as the county paid him barely enough to keep the office open on certain days to approve the teachers' vouchers. There is only one school district in Abbeville which has voted as much as eight mills special tax, and that was the Abbeville city school district. He expressed the hope that the additional four mills which this district proposes to vote in the next few weeks would meet with no opposition. In the per capita amount spent on education in South Carolina Abbeville county ranked sixth from the bottom of a list of 46 counties. The per capita expenditure in

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## DANIELS SPEAKS OUT ON THE LEAGUE AND TREATY OF PEACE

Washington, Mar. 6.—Three provisional naval building programs, dependent on Senate action on the peace treaty, were laid before the House naval committee today by Secretary Daniels.

If the United States ratifies the treaty and becomes a member of the League of Nations, Mr. Daniels said he would recommend new construction only to "round out" the fleet now built or building; if the Senate rejects the treaty and the United States definitely decides not to join the league, he said, he would urge duplication of the three year program of 1916, with some modifications with a view to making the fleet "incomparably" the greatest in the world; in case the Senate took no final action on the treaty at this session of congress the secretary said he would present a 69 ships program for construction as rapidly as possible in order that the United States might not lose ground in competition of naval building.

Secretary Daniels told the committee it must choose between the three proposals. The 69 ships program, he said, would cost about \$195,000,000. He did not give any estimate of the cost of a new three year program.

**Aviation Essential.** Declaring that aircraft would never make battleships obsolete, the Secretary added that aviation was "essentially an integral part of the fleet." He told the committee that he opposed efforts to institute an independent air service and said that if such action were taken, he believed it would end in failure.

Civil aviation should be entirely divorced from the military and naval branches, he said, advocated early passage of legislation, regulating, by federal agencies, private aerial navigation. Civil aviation should be encouraged, he declared, but should not be developed by a great expenditure of the public funds.

**Program Outlined.** Included in the tentative three year program, Mr. Daniels outlined, were ten dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers, but he added that he would ask appropriations the first year for only two battleships and one battle cruiser. In addition the program would include for the three years 20 light cruisers and a larger number of smaller craft.

The 69 ship program included two dreadnaughts and one battle cruiser for prompt construction with a large program of cruisers and auxiliaries which the Secretary's recommendations should the United States ratify the treaty and become a league member would include no capital craft.

## SOLDIER AID MOVE WOULD WEAKEN BONDS, IS CLAIM

Washington, March 4.—Leaders of both parties in the house have determined to oppose any soldier aid legislation at this session of congress, despite demands by organizations of service men for bonuses, vocational education, farm and home loans. The position of these leaders is that the value of the large amount of Liberty bonds outstanding would be jeopardized by the issuance of additional bonds necessary to finance any of the soldier aid programs, which call for financial outlays ranging from \$2,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000.

**Would Hurt Bond Holders.** The market value of government bonds, now around 90 cents on the dollar, would drop down to between 75 and 80 cents, and it would be necessary to make the interest rate of these soldier aid bonds bear 6 per cent interest, Representative Madden Illinois, member of the Republican steering committee, and Representative Garner, Democratic whip, said today. This much of decline in the price of Liberty bonds would mean a loss to the 19,000,000 bond holders of nearly \$2,500,000,000, Garner estimated.

In addition, the leaders say the program would increase the inflation of credit and send the cost of living up another notch.

## CHARLOTTE SHOWS A BIG INCREASE IN HER POPULATION

Washington, Mar. 6.—Population announcements for 1920 issued by the census bureau tonight were: Toledo, Ohio, 243,109, an increase of 74,612 or 44.3 per cent over 1910. Charlotte, N. C., 46,318, an increase of 2,304 or 36.2 per cent. The population of Charlotte increased eighty-eight per cent during the ten years from 1910. Toledo showed an increase of 27.3 per cent in the same time. Toledo had the larger growth in the twelfth census having increased 61.9 per cent in the ten years from 1890 to 1900, while Charlotte's increase was 54.5 per cent.

## PINCHING EFFECTS IN NEW CLOTHES

Men's Spring Styles Show a Considerable Constriction at the Waist Line

Don't laugh at them; you may be wearing those funny, crimped, color clothes and furnishings that now are on racks and counters of men's stores. If early showings are to be taken seriously, and salesmen and price tags convince one that they really are, man is to resemble a cross between a wilted bouquet and a tightly tied bundle ere the autumn winds bring overcoats and outward relief.

Suits are skin tight, the salesman explained, as he reverently showed a style of coat that didn't appear quite unfolded. Seams almost crowd each other to save expense, or cloth or something other than the feelings on any except a slender athlete.

"And those are the conventional lines?"

"Yes, in single and double breasted coats in browns, greens, grays and black and white stripes. Would you like to see the more extreme styles?"

Extreme is right. They are skin tight, too. In addition, the waistline narrows to a minus infinity, then the seamless garment widens abruptly into a skirt effect that would allow masculine bustles.

"Stylish, eh? and seamless, too."

As if to emphasize the skirt, deep vents are cut in. The pinched waist is protected by a re-enforcement, called a belt. It is less than a half belt that loses both ends of itself in pleats.

Except for the flesh, the extreme suits have little to pinch, for athletic underwear also has lost considerable cloth and silk shirts are thinner.

About the only holdover characteristic in the new silk shirts are gaudy stripes. Dye makers classed the colors of the rainbow as "old stuff" and went into new fields to supply shirt makers. There are color symphonies that fairly jingle, others that clash and still others that frankly collide. Yet all are stylish. Materials are as varied as colors. Pussy-willows, broadcloths, crepe de chine are a few of them. Pussy-willow creations in snow white with white floral figures are particularly stylish. They may be had for \$20 up.

And the ties speak for themselves.

The man milliner has become an economist. Felt hats are of small crown and of extremely narrow brim, except the French and Italian imported creations. Two American hats could be made from an Italian headpiece. The New York verdict is a crown of only five inches with brims from 1 7/8 to 2 inches. And all American manufacturers have entered competition in that one-eighth inch margin.

## BOND ELECTION CALLED FOR APRIL 3

The bond election to determine whether Abbeville County shall spend \$450,000 for good roads is called for Saturday, April 3.

The measure proposes to build top-soil roads throughout the county. The bill proposed that an average of \$5,000 be spent on each mile of road improved and provides for about 150 miles of roads to be built of chert or top-soil.

Supervisor Stevenson received a certified draft of the bill Monday and will turn it over to the commissioners of election, who will probably meet Tuesday and name managers of election.

If the election carries for good roads 30-year five and one-half per cent bonds of \$1,000 denomination will be issued.

The bill provides for the following Highway Commission, who will have charge of the building of the good roads and of the handling of the funds raised from the bond issue:

Supervisor W. A. Stevenson, ex-officio member and secretary; J. Allen Smith, J. S. Stark, Dr. Joseph Hicks, Dr. T. O. Kirkpatrick, S. J. Wakefield, J. S. Ashley, A. S. Kennedy, J. R. Lomax, R. L. Barmore, J. A. Gilliam. Each member of this commission will be bonded in the sum of \$10,000.

## TURKEY MUST PAY DEARLY FOR CILICIAN MASSACRE

London, March 6.—There is little doubt that the Cilician massacre will cost Turkey much of what the treaty of peace would otherwise have left her, according to expressions heard in inner circles at Whitehall, where allied foreign ministers continue framing the Turkish settlement. The proposed western boundary from Foes on the Aegean Sea, to Vidia on the Black Sea, may be abandoned and the line may be drawn much further east. This would limit Turkish possessions in Europe to the narrow peninsula north of the Sea of Marmora.

## HOW CONGRESSMEN BID FOR ELECTION

Majority Spend Time Writing Home, Says Miss Jeanette Rankin

New York, March 6.—Miss Jeanette Rankin, who enjoyed the honor of being the only woman Congressman and who is now the only ex-Congresswoman in the United States, has some unique views for improving conditions in the country. One of these is by running the daily newspapers like the public schools by means of governing boards, and the other is to improve legislation by having enough Congressmen to do the work which she thinks they are not able to do under present conditions.

Miss Rankin, who was in New York the other day, told her views to the members of the New York Alumni Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at one of its Saturday afternoon meetings, called the Camaraderie, and where the members call each other comrades. In Miss Rankin's proposed model daily newspaper every one would be allowed to say exactly what he or she thought, but this might not be as dangerous as it would seem, for the results of the expression of free speech would not come back upon the paper, as in the present method of running papers but each writer would be individually responsible for his or her own utterances.

If, however, any one should throw all reason to the winds, in a cantankerous desire to tell an unpleasant truth about some one else, the results would not be very serious, for anything in the nature of a personality, Miss Rankin would have referred to the subject before it was printed, and opportunity given for an answer to be printed with the attack. To obtain the news of a staff of reporters would be necessary, but the vote of the board would control the reporters, and the editorial page would be one of absolute free speech.

"I would have editorials printed without regard to the subject, in the order in which they were received, one, two, three, four, etc.," said Miss Rankin.

One of the women comrades thought that even with this flexible machinery it would be difficult to get sufficient radical news into the paper to which Miss Rankin replied that that of course, depended upon the education of the community.

One thing that Miss Rankin learned in Congress was that for some strange reason most Congressmen wished to be returned, and that the only way to be sure of re-election was to make themselves solid with their constituents; to do this they spent all their time in pleasing futilities and consequently had no time for legislative work.

"The result of this was, I found," said Miss Rankin, "that about 400 of the Congressmen spent their time in writing letters home to tell their constituents what was going on in Washington, while about thirty really did the work of Congress. People give their votes to the men they know best. Those are the men who are constantly writing to them and are always ready to entertain them when they come to Washington. They don't have time for legislative work, but they do get returned and the people who really work are apt to get left."

"Now if there were more divisions in each State and more men were sent to Congress the responsibility of the work could be divided. There could be one man who would have time to write letters back to tell the people at home what was going on; there would be one man who would represent big business; there would be another who would represent the labor interests, and of course there would be a woman to represent the women. In that way all parts of the country and all the interests would really be represented in Congress and the people at home would have a chance to know what was going on, too."

## W. D. WILKINSON NAMED MANAGER OF CITIZENS INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

The Citizens Insurance and Trust Company, a newly organized company has secured the services of W. D. Wilkinson as manager. Mr. Wilkinson is at present assistant cashier of the National Bank. He expects to assume charge of his duties about April 1. Mr. Wilkinson is one of the most capable, energetic and popular young business men of Abbeville and his friends wish for him abundant success in his new undertaking.

The company will deal in stock and bonds and sell insurance of all kinds—life, tornado and plate glass. The officers of the organization are as follows: J. S. Morse, President; W. F. Nickles, vice-president; R. E. Cox, secretary and treasurer and W. D. Wilkinson, manager.

## GERMAN DIPLOMACY SLIPPED AWAY IS BERNSTOFF OPINION

Berlin, Mar. 6.—German diplomacy must "take up the struggle at that point where President Wilson permitted it to slip away from him," said Count Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador at Washington, at a mass meeting of University students in a discussion of the nation's foreign policies.

Von Bernstorff declared that the President had merely touched upon the problem of negotiating a just peace but failed to solve it after being first to assert that the war was not to end in the creation of a new balance of power.

"For us the question is: Does the Versailles peace represent the fast and cruel orgy of a bygone era?" The former ambassador continued, "or are we to experience new imperialistic catastrophes, whether the new diplomacy asserts itself or old methods prevail?"

Count Von Bernstorff said he had warned against any attempt to achieve a revision of the treaty through negotiations with individual Entente powers. Such a procedure, he characterized as a "dangerous illusion" which was calculated to expose Germany to the charge that she was intriguing.

**Vanquished Can't Pay.** "In punishing Germany," he said, "the Entente forgot to take cognizance of the economic conditions of the world at large. The vanquished are unable to pay the war costs of the victors; the whole world, with the exception of the United States, is bankrupt."

In connection with her declaration Germany must convince the Entente that she was unable to meet the treaty's conditions unless given raw products and ample credits which will enable her to work off the indemnity, he declared.

Discussing the League of Nations, Von Bernstorff said that Germany should not beg to be received into it, which would be undignified, but must indicate through her diplomacy and her attitude that she was willing to join. Touching on current occurrences in Washington, the former ambassador warned his auditors against misinterpreting developments there.

"American interest is now centering in the Presidential election, he said, "rather than in European affairs, which is accounted for in the disappointment the war occasioned in the United States."

He further asserted that any attempt on the part of Germany to approve the present American attitude toward the league would merely fortify the Entente against Germany.

## Plan to Stabilize Prices on Material for Buildings

Chicago, March 6.—A campaign was begun today among building material men to stabilize prices on all materials used in home building for at least six months. A plea was made also for stabilization of wages. Only by such means could the housing problem be solved, said Edward Hines, head of a lumber company, who announced the movement.

"I am sending circulars to all my trade," Mr. Hines said, "notifying them that the price of lumber will go no higher for six months, possibly a year. All lumber will be sold from now on at the present price level."

"I do not mean that it will not be sold lower, for if it is possible, we intend to reduce lists. Other lumber dealers throughout this section have joined with me in the idea and the brick dealers will do likewise."

"The next thing is to bring about a condition of coherency in the building trades so that the home builder may enter into contracts for homes with some idea of stability. Only through this stabilization of the material and labor market will it be possible to build the thousands of homes necessary."

## COURT CALLED OFF

The term of the Court of Common Pleas which was to have convened on March 22nd, the fourth Monday of the present month, has been called off by members of the Bar. Parties who have been drawn to serve on the Jury need not report, therefore.

The members of the Bar have also asked Judge Sease and Solicitor Blackwell to call off the special Term of the Court of General Sessions ordered to be held on March 29th, and it is likely that this Term of Court will also be dispensed with. All prisoners who were in jail at the recent Term of Court have since that time given bond which in some measure does away with the necessity for holding Court. Due notice will be given, however, at the proper time.

## GENERAL HIGHWAY ACT IS APPROVED

Will Become a Law When Signed By the Governor—Provisions of Bill—Short term Notes Can be Issued For Road Purposes

Columbia, March 6.—(Special).—Carrying a special two-mill levy, providing for a county system of highways to be connected into a State system, remodeling the personnel of the commission and dividing the authority in the department between a secretary and a chief engineer, the general highway act has been approved by both houses of the general Assembly, the report of the conference has been adopted and the only thing necessary for it to become a law is its ratification and approval by the Governor, which will happen in the next few days.

The new commission will consist of seven members, one from each of the congressional districts, to be appointed by the Governor. The commission is to elect a secretary at an annual salary to \$3,000 who will not be a member of the commission, and a State highway engineer, whose yearly compensation is to be decided upon by the commission. The secretary is to be the executive officer of the department and the highway engineer the technical expert in charge of the road construction and maintenance. Both are authorized to employ such assistants and clerical help as are necessary for the conduct of the activity.

After January 1, of next year, the license tax proposed is based on tonnage of automobiles and trucks. For every automobile of 2,000 pounds or under a license of \$6 is to be paid, and for each additional \$500 pounds or fraction thereof an extra \$2. One ton trucks and under have to pay an annual license of \$15; two tons and over one ton \$30; three tons and over two tons, \$60; four tons and over three tons, \$100; five tons and over four tons, \$200; six tons and over five tons, \$250; exceeding six tons, \$350. A reduction of 25 per cent is allowed each truck using pneumatic tires. To operate a truck exceeding four tons, the consent of the county authorities, to be approved by the State highway engineer, must be obtained before they can be run on specific roads, and then obtained they can be operated on no other road than those designated. Lumber trailers are taxed \$5 each and an additional \$2 for every thousand-pound or part thereof load on these trailers. Motorcycles are tax at \$3. Dealers' licenses are placed at \$25 for the first make of motor-driven vehicle sold and \$15 for every other make handled.

The proceeds of the two mill levy is to be retained by the counties from which it originates and 80 per cent of the license tax is to go to the counties in which it is collected. In the issuance of licenses, the highway department is instructed to furnish the clerks of court of the various counties sufficient blanks for the application of licenses to be made by the people of the counties.

In addition to the general road law bills have been introduced into the general assembly for the issuance of bonds or short term notes for road purposes in 29 out of the 46 counties. In only eight of these are elections to be held on the question. They are Abbeville, Allendale, Charleston, Edgefield, Lee, McCormick, Newberry, Richland and Sumter. In three of the counties elections will be held if a portion of the freeholders petition for it, otherwise the bonds will be issued.

## Roper is Praised by the President

Washington, March 6.—In accepting with "great regret" the resignation of Daniel C. Roper as commissioner of internal revenue, President Wilson told Mr. Roper in a letter, made public at the White House tonight, that he appreciated his service to the government "for many years in different, difficult positions and always with distinction."

Commissioner Roper based his resignation, his letter to the President discloses, on a desire to "re-enter private life to pursue my personal plans."

Baltimore, Md., March 6.—The eastern shore of Maryland virtually is isolated tonight by the worst storm in many years. The steamer Camb is marooned in the ice off Clairborne, en route to Baltimore, with many passengers aboard. All bay shipping is delayed and small boats have been driven to harbors. Railroad traffic on the eastern shore is reported hampered by fallen wires and snowdrifts.

## COTTON MARKET.

Spot Cotton	40.00
March	39.12
May	38.90
July	38.11
October	36.80
December	36.63